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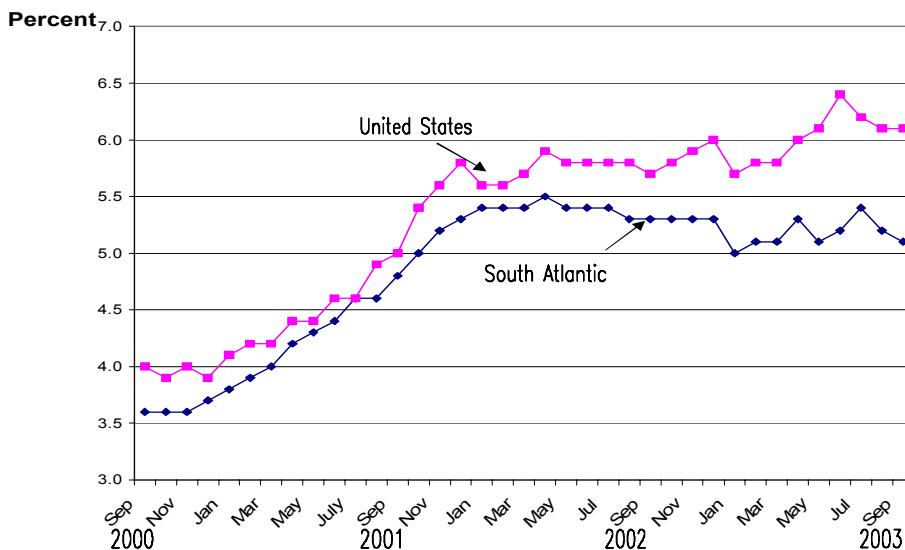
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EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES, SEPTEMBER 2003

The unemployment rate in the South Atlantic division¹ was 5.1 percent in September and has been in the 5.0 to 5.2 percent range in all but three months since the start of 2003, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that the South Atlantic jobless rate has remained consistently below the national unemployment rate for more than 10 years, though the rates did converge once, in July 2001, four months after the start of the last recession. Both the division's and national rates were essentially unchanged in the third quarter of the calendar year. The gap between the division's and nation's rates remained in the narrow range of 0.8- to 1.0-percentage point differential; a larger gap than the 0.7-percentage point differential recorded in the first quarter.

Chart 1. Unemployment rates for the United States and South Atlantic division, September 2000 to September 2003, seasonally adjusted



¹ The South Atlantic Census division consists of Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

State Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Four of the South Atlantic states had unemployment rates more than 1.0 percentage point below the national average of 6.1 percent in September—Delaware, Georgia, Maryland and Virginia. Virginia had the lowest rate in the division (and third lowest in the nation) at 3.7 percent. The five remaining jurisdictions—the District of Columbia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia—all had jobless rates close to the national average. Over the month, the jobless rate in the District of Columbia declined 1.2 percentage points (from 7.3 percent in August to 6.1 percent), the largest decline in the nation. No other jurisdiction in the South Atlantic had a rate change as great as one-half percentage point. Nationally, four states posted declines of 0.5 percentage point or greater. Louisiana's and Mississippi's rate dropped 1.1 and 1.0 points, respectively, while rates in Rhode Island, and West Virginia declined 0.8 point each. Arkansas, whose rate increased by 0.6-percentage point, was the only state to post an increase of 0.5 percentage point or more over the month. (See table 1.)

Compared with September 2002, unemployment rates in the South Atlantic were mostly lower, although the amount of change was generally small. Seven of the nine jurisdictions reported changes of less than one-half percentage point. Georgia recorded the division's largest decline, dropping 0.8 percentage point to 4.4 percent. South Carolina recorded the division's largest increase, rising 0.5 percentage point to 6.4 percent. Nationally, Michigan reported a 1.3-percentage points increase while 10 other states recorded increases of at least 0.5 percentage point. At the same time, Mississippi and Utah posted the largest declines over the year (-1.4 and -1.1 percentage points, respectively). Five other states had jobless rate declines of at least 0.5 percentage point. For the U.S., the rate increased 0.4 percentage point from September a year ago; while the rate for South Atlantic division dropped 0.2 percentage point.

Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Total nonfarm employment in the South Atlantic rose in five of the nine jurisdictions from August to September. Florida added 20,800 jobs in September to lead the South Atlantic as well as the nation. Georgia, up 13,300, had the next highest increase in the division and third largest nationwide. Nationally, 24 states and the District of Columbia recorded numerical increases over the month. Delaware and the District of Columbia posted the largest over-the-month percentage increases in employment (+0.9 percent each) for both the division and the nation. No other state in the division, however, had a percentage increase in employment greater than 0.5 percent. The largest numerical drop over the month for the division and the nation occurred in Maryland (-36,900). North Carolina (-19,800) recorded the second largest drop in the division and fourth largest for the nation. The largest percentage decreases for the division and the nation were reported in Maryland (-1.5 percent). North Carolina recorded the division's next largest percentage decline (-0.5 percent). (See table 2.)

Since September 2002, employment has risen in five of the nine jurisdictions in the division. The largest over-the-year gains for the division and nationwide occurred in Florida (+96,700) and Georgia (+74,500). In the South Atlantic, the largest percentage increase was reported in Georgia (+1.9 percent); this was also the third largest percentage increase nationally, after Nevada (+2.6 percent) and Hawaii (+2.1 percent). Florida recorded the division's second highest percentage increase, rising 1.3 percent over the year. The largest numerical decrease in the division was reported by South Carolina (-40,800) followed by North Carolina (-16,900). Nationally, employment declined in 27 states, with the largest decreases recorded in Michigan (-82,000) and Ohio (-66,700). South Carolina also reported the largest percentage decline for the division and the nation (-2.2 percent). Three other states in the division reported percentage losses over the year, including Delaware (-0.7 percent), North Carolina (-0.4 percent), and the District of Columbia (-0.3 percent).

This South Atlantic states employment release uses nonfarm payroll data [from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program] based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS conversion involved major definitional changes to a number of industry series; consequently, SIC and NAICS data are not comparable and the SIC-based series are no longer being produced. Historical time series for all published data will have a NAICS history extending back to at least January 1990. For more information on the conversion to NAICS visit the CES homepage at <http://www.bls.gov/ces> or call 202-691-6555.

The South Atlantic release will be issued approximately every three months. The months of March, June, September and December will be the focus of these releases.

Technical Note

This release presents labor force and unemployment data for census divisions and states from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program. Also presented are nonfarm payroll employment estimates by state and major industry from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The LAUS and CES programs are both Federal-State cooperative endeavors.

Labor force and unemployment--from the LAUS program

Definitions. The labor force and unemployment data are based on the same concepts and definitions as those used for the official national estimates obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample survey of households that is conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the U.S. Census Bureau. The labor force includes both the employed and the unemployed. Employed persons are those who did any work at all for pay or profit in the survey reference week (the week including the 12th of the month) or worked 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or farm, plus those not working who have a job from which they were temporarily absent, whether or not paid, for such reasons as labor-management dispute, illness, or vacation. Unemployed persons are those who did not work at all (in the reference week), have actively looked for a job (sometime in the 4-week period ending with the survey reference week), and are currently available for work; persons on layoff expecting recall need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

Method of estimation. Effective January 1996, estimates for all states, the District of Columbia, the Los Angeles-Long Beach metropolitan area, and New York City are produced using estimating equations based on regression techniques. This method utilizes data from several sources, including the CPS, the CES, and state unemployment insurance (UI) data. A detailed description of the estimation procedures is available from BLS upon request. Effective January 1998, estimates for census regions and divisions are obtained by summing the model-based estimates for the component states and then calculating the unemployment rate.

Annual revisions. Labor force and unemployment data shown for the prior year reflect adjustments made at the end of each year, usually with January estimates. The adjusted estimates reflect updated population data from the U.S. Census Bureau and any revisions in the other data sources. In addition, data for all states, the District of Columbia, and the two large substate areas noted are adjusted annually to equal the CPS annual averages, usually effective with January estimates. The regional and state data will not sum to national totals obtained from the CPS, since the monthly state estimates are not based directly on the CPS.

Seasonal adjustment. Seasonal adjustment of state (and Los Angeles-Long Beach and New York City) labor force levels are computed by aggregating independently seasonally adjusted employment and unemployment levels. Unemployment rates are then computed from these independently adjusted levels. Region and division levels are calculated as the sum of the levels of the component states. Revisions of historical data for the most recent 5 years are usually made at the beginning of each calendar year, usually coincident with January estimates.

Employment--from the CES program

Definitions. Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month, except for federal government employment, which represents the number of persons who occupied positions on the last day of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

Method of estimation. The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios.

Annual revisions. Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

Seasonal adjustment. Seasonally adjusted payroll employment totals for states are computed by aggregating independently adjusted series for major industry divisions. Revisions of historical data for the most recent 5 years are made once a year, coincident with annual benchmark adjustments.

Caution on aggregating state data. State estimation procedures are designed to produce accurate data for each individual state. BLS independently develops a national employment series; state estimates are not forced to sum to national totals. Because each state series is subject to larger sampling and nonsampling errors than the national series, summing them cumulates individual state level errors and can cause significant distortions at an aggregate level. Due to these statistical limitations, BLS does not compile a "sum-of-states" employment series, and cautions users that such a series is subject to a relatively large and volatile error structure.

Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability--that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding. With respect to the LAUS program, unemployment rates are computed, in most instances, from unrounded data rather than from data that may be displayed in the tables; differences, however, are generally insignificant.

Labor force and unemployment estimates. Measures of sampling error, in the form of standard errors for state annual average estimates derived from the CPS, are available in the annual BLS bulletin, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment. Measures of nonsampling error for CPS data are not available, but additional information on the subject is provided in the BLS monthly periodical, Employment and Earnings.

Employment estimates. Measures of sampling error are not available for state CES data, but the relatively large size of the samples maintained by the state agencies and the annual adjustment of employment estimates to more recent benchmark levels assure a high degree of accuracy. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available upon request.

Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800), and from the BLS Handbook of Methods, Bulletin 2490, August 1997.

Estimates of labor force and unemployment for over 330 metropolitan areas are available in the news release, *Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment*. Estimates of labor force, employment, and unemployment for all states, metropolitan areas, labor market areas, counties, cities with a population of 25,000 or more, and other areas used in the administration of various federal economic assistance programs are available from the BLS Internet at (<http://www.bls.gov/lau/>). Employment data from the CES program are available at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>). Further information on these data as well as other Bureau programs is available on the Atlanta Information Office website (<http://www.bls.gov/ro4/home.htm>). For personal assistance, contact the Atlanta Information Office by e-mail (BLInfoAtlanta@bls.gov). Information will be available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment for the United States, South Atlantic division and states, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	Civilian labor force					Unemployed									
						Number					Percent of labor force				
	Sept 2002	June 2003	July 2003	Aug 2003	Sept 2003 (p)	Sept 2002	June 2003	July 2003	Aug 2003	Sept 2003 (p)	Sept 2002	June 2003	July 2003	Aug 2003	Sept 2003 (p)
United States	145,634	147,096	146,540	146,530	146,545	8,321	9,358	9,062	8,905	8,973	5.7	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.1
South Atlantic	26,687.7	26,874.2	26,947.6	26,906.5	26,951.6	1,407.6	1,420.2	1,454.9	1,399.7	1,363.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1
Delaware	421.7	419.4	419.4	420.0	421.5	18.2	15.9	17.3	19.2	18.7	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.4
District of Columbia	302.4	310.1	309.7	310.6	310.5	19.0	20.9	20.0	22.6	19.0	6.3	6.7	6.5	7.3	6.1
Florida	8,087.0	8,062.9	8,073.6	8,085.0	8,100.7	434.7	436.7	435.5	440.6	423.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2
Georgia	4,309.2	4,387.1	4,385.7	4,394.2	4,400.1	225.7	213.7	219.3	204.1	194.8	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.4
Maryland	2,901.6	2,923.3	2,934.2	2,921.4	2,911.8	123.6	126.9	134.6	123.1	124.4	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.3
North Carolina	4,155.0	4,147.5	4,183.4	4,159.9	4,179.5	273.9	275.4	278.3	271.4	266.2	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.4
South Carolina	1,974.7	2,030.9	2,034.1	2,021.4	2,027.6	116.7	134.7	143.0	125.2	128.8	5.9	6.6	7.0	6.2	6.4
Virginia	3,737.0	3,790.0	3,799.5	3,787.7	3,797.8	146.1	145.4	152.3	140.4	141.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7
West Virginia	798.9	802.8	808.2	806.3	801.9	49.9	50.7	54.6	53.2	46.7	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.6	5.8

(p) = preliminary.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls for the United States and states in the South Atlantic division by selected industry, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

State and industry	Sept 2002	June 2003	July 2003	Aug 2003	Sept 2003 (p)	Change from Sept 2002 Sept 2003		Change from Aug 2003 Sept 2003	
						Percent	Net	Percent	Net
United States									
Total nonfarm 1/	130,289	129,903	129,846	129,881	130,006	-0.2	-283	0.1	125
Construction	6,728	6,800	6,804	6,825	6,841	1.7	113	0.2	16
Manufacturing	15,196	14,692	14,631	14,592	14,564	-4.2	-632	-0.2	-28
Trade, transportation, and utilities	25,430	25,238	25,211	25,217	25,241	-0.7	-189	0.1	24
Financial activities	7,851	7,972	7,981	7,980	7,989	1.8	138	0.1	9
Professional and business services	16,008	16,006	16,063	16,054	16,124	0.7	116	0.4	70
Educational and health services	16,273	16,503	16,487	16,541	16,569	1.8	296	0.2	28
Leisure and hospitality	11,975	12,039	12,051	12,051	12,058	0.7	83	0.1	7
Government	21,526	21,476	21,458	21,470	21,478	-0.2	-48	0.0	8
Delaware									
Total nonfarm 1/	414.9	409.8	409.1	408.3	412.0	-0.7	-2.9	0.9	3.7
Construction 2/	23.8	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.1	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Manufacturing	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	77.0	75.9	76.4	76.0	76.6	-0.5	-0.4	0.8	0.6
Financial activities	38.1	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional and business services	66.9	67.9	68.3	68.9	68.3	2.1	1.4	-0.9	-0.6
Educational and health services	49.6	49.6	50.1	49.9	50.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2
Leisure and hospitality	38.6	37.5	37.8	38.3	37.7	-2.3	-0.9	-1.6	-0.6
Government	57.2	56.3	53.7	53.6	56.7	-0.9	-0.5	5.8	3.1
Florida									
Total nonfarm 1/	7,231.6	7,291.6	7,299.6	7,307.5	7,328.3	1.3	96.7	0.3	20.8
Construction 2/	440.8	448.1	450.0	454.1	454.8	3.2	14.0	0.2	0.7
Manufacturing	406.1	390.4	390.2	390.1	389.2	-4.2	-16.9	-0.2	-0.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,471.9	1,466.7	1,470.1	1,466.4	1,466.1	-0.4	-5.8	0.0	-0.3
Financial activities	475.4	483.0	484.1	483.4	486.1	2.3	10.7	0.6	2.7
Professional and business services	1,227.8	1,248.0	1,253.8	1,258.4	1,264.6	3.0	36.8	0.5	6.2
Educational and health services	867.3	874.7	875.5	879.1	881.8	1.7	14.5	0.3	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	805.4	822.2	822.8	826.1	825.6	2.5	20.2	-0.1	-0.5
Government	1,051.3	1,072.1	1,069.9	1,067.6	1,077.6	2.5	26.3	0.9	10.0
Georgia									
Total nonfarm 1/	3,902.3	3,919.6	3,934.1	3,963.5	3,976.8	1.9	74.5	0.3	13.3
Construction	195.8	210.2	213.4	211.2	217.4	11.0	21.6	2.9	6.2
Manufacturing	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	830.6	834.4	836.8	835.5	837.5	0.8	6.9	0.2	2.0
Financial activities	211.6	213.3	211.9	212.6	212.0	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.6
Professional and business services	514.6	551.5	555.8	554.6	554.9	7.8	40.3	0.1	0.3
Educational and health services	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Leisure and hospitality	336.7	345.2	342.7	344.3	344.4	2.3	7.7	0.0	0.1
Government	631.9	624.4	624.2	639.5	635.9	0.6	4.0	-0.6	-3.6
Maryland									
Total nonfarm 1/	2,469.3	2,496.3	2,481.9	2,507.1	2,470.2	0.0	0.9	-1.5	-36.9
Construction 2/	166.8	167.0	166.8	168.0	166.3	-0.3	-0.5	-1.0	-1.7
Manufacturing	154.8	153.2	152.0	152.9	151.9	-1.9	-2.9	-0.7	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	460.1	462.6	459.6	460.5	455.6	-1.0	-4.5	-1.1	-4.9
Financial activities	150.5	150.6	150.4	150.4	150.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Professional and business services	359.6	363.8	363.7	364.0	361.4	0.5	1.8	-0.7	-2.6
Educational and health services	331.7	342.2	339.6	339.8	338.4	2.0	6.7	-0.4	-1.4
Leisure and hospitality	216.8	225.0	227.6	227.5	222.8	2.8	6.0	-2.1	-4.7
Government	463.4	461.3	451.2	473.8	453.5	-2.1	-9.9	-4.3	-20.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls for the United States and states in the South Atlantic division by selected industry, seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

State and industry	Sept 2002	June 2003	July 2003	Aug 2003	Sept 2003 (p)	Change from Sept 2002 Sept 2003		Change from Aug 2003 Sept 2003	
						Percent	Net	Percent	Net
North Carolina									
Total nonfarm 1/	3,828.0	3,841.7	3,837.4	3,830.9	3,811.1	-0.4	-16.9	-0.5	-19.8
Construction	216.8	217.4	218.2	216.8	218.1	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.3
Manufacturing	635.6	613.0	608.6	603.2	599.4	-5.7	-36.2	-0.6	-3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	710.1	722.7	719.1	720.3	719.1	1.3	9.0	-0.2	-1.2
Financial activities	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Professional and business services	421.2	422.8	422.2	428.7	430.6	2.2	9.4	0.4	1.9
Educational and health services	413.7	426.2	425.4	431.3	425.6	2.9	11.9	-1.3	-5.7
Leisure and hospitality	324.0	322.7	323.9	326.7	323.3	-0.2	-0.7	-1.0	-3.4
Government	647.2	659.4	661.9	643.2	639.0	-1.3	-8.2	-0.7	-4.2
South Carolina									
Total nonfarm 1/	1,816.8	1,779.7	1,769.8	1,777.6	1,776.0	-2.2	-40.8	-0.1	-1.6
Construction	111.2	108.6	109.2	109.0	108.2	-2.7	-3.0	-0.7	-0.8
Manufacturing	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	345.3	346.3	345.3	343.4	342.1	-0.9	-3.2	-0.4	-1.3
Financial activities	90.8	90.2	90.7	90.5	89.0	-2.0	-1.8	-1.7	-1.5
Professional and business services	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Educational and health services	176.5	175.4	174.5	175.7	178.4	1.1	1.9	1.5	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	183.9	177.5	176.3	176.5	180.7	-1.7	-3.2	2.4	4.2
Government	334.6	326.5	317.1	329.5	326.4	-2.5	-8.2	-0.9	-3.1
Virginia									
Total nonfarm 1/	3,495.6	3,514.0	3,499.4	3,503.5	3,503.3	0.2	7.7	0.0	-0.2
Construction	213.6	210.2	210.2	212.1	213.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.6	1.2
Manufacturing	316.8	309.3	305.9	307.3	305.1	-3.7	-11.7	-0.7	-2.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	637.2	636.4	638.3	637.4	638.7	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.3
Financial activities	182.3	183.1	184.6	183.8	183.4	0.6	1.1	-0.2	-0.4
Professional and business services	545.2	551.5	551.8	549.5	551.2	1.1	6.0	0.3	1.7
Educational and health services	366.3	371.1	361.4	362.1	371.0	1.3	4.7	2.5	8.9
Leisure and hospitality	305.4	315.3	320.4	320.8	312.3	2.3	6.9	-2.6	-8.5
Government	637.7	646.3	639.2	640.9	637.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-3.6
West Virginia									
Total nonfarm 1/	731.4	731.4	726.5	731.9	732.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.5
Construction	33.0	33.3	33.0	33.0	32.9	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Manufacturing	68.4	65.7	65.7	65.8	65.4	-4.4	-3.0	-0.6	-0.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	135.4	135.3	135.0	134.5	135.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	0.7
Financial activities	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Professional and business services	57.2	59.6	59.1	59.0	58.3	1.9	1.1	-1.2	-0.7
Educational and health services	107.3	108.0	108.3	107.9	107.7	0.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.2
Leisure and hospitality	64.8	65.2	65.8	67.4	67.7	4.5	2.9	0.4	0.3
Government	142.9	140.9	136.8	141.7	142.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.8	1.1
District of Columbia									
Total nonfarm 1/	665.7	658.7	661.0	657.8	663.9	-0.3	-1.8	0.9	6.1
Construction 2/	12.8	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.0	-6.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.1
Manufacturing	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Trade, transportation, and utilities	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Financial activities	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Professional and business services	140.6	140.5	140.7	141.1	141.9	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.8
Educational and health services	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Leisure and hospitality	48.3	48.4	48.8	49.2	49.3	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.1
Government	231.5	229.5	230.1	224.7	230.1	-0.6	-1.4	2.4	5.4

1/ Includes natural resources and mining, information, and other services, except public administration, not shown separately.

2/ Natural resources and mining is combined with construction.

3/ This series is not published seasonally adjusted because the seasonal component, which is small relative to the trend-cycle and irregular components, cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

(p) = preliminary.